

T A W

You shall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the sadnels of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouses should be obliged to dismiss their company by twelve at night, and no woman suffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouse. *Sw.*

TA'VERNER.. } *n. f.* [from *tavern* man or *keep*; *taverna-*
TA'VERNERMAN. } *rius*, Latin; *tavernier*, French.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the most in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT, preterite and part. passive of *teach*.
All thy children shall be taught of the Lord. *Isa. liv. 13.*
How hast thou satisty'd me, taught to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT, *v. a.* [from *tanjer*, Fr. *Skinner*. *Tanden*, Dutch, to shew teeth. *Minshew.*]

1. To reproach; to insult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with insolence and contumelies.

When I had at my pleasure taunted her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakespeare.*
The bitterness and stings of taunting jealousy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joys'le nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Raue's Jane Shore.*

2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.
Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults
With such full licence. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TAUNT, *n. f.* [from the verb.] Insult; scoff; reproach; ridicule.

With scoffs and scorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick spectacle. *Shakespeare. Henry VI.*

He would avoid such bitter taunts,
As in the time of death he gave our father. *Shakespeare.*
Julian thought it more effectual to persecute the Christians by taunts and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common use debas'd,
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,
With sacrilegious taunts, and impious jest. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER, *n. f.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or insults.

TA'UNTINGLY, *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With insult; scoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

It tauntingly replied
To th' discontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*

The wanton goddess view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and tauntingly she said. *Prior.*

TAURICORNOUS, *adj.* [from *taurus* and *cornu*, Latin.] Having horns like a bull.

Their descriptions must be relative, or the tauricornous picture of the one the same with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLOGICAL, *adj.* [from *tautologie*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the same thing.

TAUTOLOGIST, *n. f.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediously.

TAUTOLOGY, *n. f.* [from *ταυτολογία*; *tautologie*, Fr. *ταυτολογία* and *λόγος*.] Repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

All science is not tautology; the last ages have shewn us, what antiquity never saw, in a dream. *Glauville's Scyth.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time;
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Psyche's thime;
Though they in numbers as in sense excel,
So just, so like, tautology, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addressed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different considerations, that enemies may not accuse me of tautology. *Addison's Freeholder.*

To TAW, *v. a.* [from *tawven*, Dutch; *tapian*, Saxon.] To dress white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradistinction from *tan* leather, that which is dressed with bark.

TAW, *n. f.* A marble to play with.

Trembling I've seen thee
Mix with children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS, *n. f.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinsel finery; finery too ostentatious.

A clumsy beau makes his ungracefulness appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdriness* of dress. *Clarissa.*

TA'WDRY, *adj.* [from *Stawdrey*, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Hen-shaw, Skinner.*] Meanly shewy; splendid without cost; fine without grace; shewy without elegance. It is used both of things and of persons wearing them.

Bind your fillets fast,
And gird in your wattle,
For more finery, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenser's Poet.*
He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Estrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdsman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a loose *tawdry* gown. *Dryden's Juu.*

T E A

He rails from morning to night at effenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addison's Spect.* No. 128.

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dress thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childlike. *Addison's Spect.*

TA'WER, *n. f.* [from *tau*.] A dresser of white leather.

TA'WNY, *adj.* [from *taw*, Fr.] Yellow, like things tanned. This child of fancy that armada night,
For interim to our studies shall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, loft in the world's debate. *Shakespeare.*

Eurus his body must be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red sun. *Peucham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free.
Whilst they make the river Senaga to bound the Moors,
so that on the south side they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they seem not to derive it from the sun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that sets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* sons? *Addison's Cat.*

TAX, *n. f.* [from *tax*, Fr. *taxe*, French; *taxe*, Dutch.]

1. An impost; a tribute imposed; an excise: a tallage.

He says Horace, being the son of a *tax* gatherer or collector, smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waste their own,
And houses burn, and household gods deface.
To drink in bowls which glittering gens enface. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two shillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called *decuma* or tithes. *Arbutnot.*

2. [Tax, Lat.] Charge; censure.

He could not without grief of heart, and without some tear upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some pamphlets. *Clarendon.*

To TAX, *v. a.* [from *taxer*, Fr. from the noun.]

1. To load with imposts.

Jehoiakim gave the silver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. *2 Kings xxiii. 35.*

2. [Tax, Lat.] To charge; to censure; to accuse. It has of or with before the fault imputed, and is used both of persons and things.

How many hath he killed? I promised to eat all of his killing—Niece, you *tax* signior Benedick too much; but he'll be met with you.

I am not justly to be *taxed* with any presumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine disposal, wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omisions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil for intertelling their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a supernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And sure enough he heard, but durst not hear. *Dryden.*

Like some rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for prison which he breaks with gold,
Who frether for new mischief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him with the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed* with superstition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both of long delay,
My guilt is less, who sooner came away. *Dryden.*

This salutation cannot be *taxed* with flattery, since it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addison.*

TA'XABLE, *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

TAXATION, *n. f.* [from *tax*, Fr. *taxation*, Lat. from *tax*.]

1. The act of loading with taxes; impost; tax.

The subjects could taste no sweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxation* to some vain purposes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*

He daily such *taxations* did exact,
As were against the order of the state. *Daniel.*

Various news I heard,
Of old mismanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

2. Accusation; scandal.

My father's love is enough to honour; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of these days. *Shakespeare.*

TAXER, *n. f.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

These rumours begot scandal against the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

TEA, *n. f.* [a word, I suppose, Chinese; *thé*, Fr.] A Chinese plant, of which the infusion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muses friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*

One

T E A

One has a design of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addison.*

I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a dish of it. *Addison.*

He swept down a dozen *tea* dishes. *Spectator.*

Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spect.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roasting: this is performed with great care before it is exposed to sale. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

Here living *tea* pot stands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout. *Pope.*

The mistress of the *tea* shop may give half an ounce. *Sw.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their severer studies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you sweep, never stay to pick up *tea* spoons. *Swift.*

To TEACH, *v. a.* preter. and part. pass. *taught*, sometimes *tached*, which is now obsolete. [reacan, Sax.]

1. To instruct; to inform.

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Teach* us by what means to shun *Milton.*

Th' inclement seasons
To deliver our doctrine or art, or words to be learned.

2. To deliver our doctrine or art, or words to be learned. *Deut. xxxi. 22.*

Moses wrote this song, and *taught* it. *Deut. xxxi. 22.*

In vain they worship me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat. xv. 9.*

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*

3. To show; to exhibit fo as to impress upon the mind.

He is a good divine that follows his own instructions; I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakespeare.*

If some men *teach* wicked things, it must be that others should practise them. *South's Sermons.*

4. To tell; to give intelligence.

Hulwines are *teached*, instead of a clocke,
How winter night passeth by crowing of cocke. *Tupper.*

To TEACH, *v. n.* To perform the office of an instructor.

I have labour'd,
And with no little study, that my *teaching*,
And the strong course of my authority,
Might go ope way. *Shakespeare.*

I am too fudden bold
To *teach*; a teacher ill befemeth me. *Shakespeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the priests *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic. iii. 11.*

TEACHABLE, *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; susceptible of instruction.

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiassed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

TEACHABLENESS, *n. f.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingness to learn; capacity to learn.

TEACHER, *n. f.* [from *teach*.]

1. One who teaches; an instructor; preceptor.

Nature is no sufficient *teacher* what we should do that may attain unto life everlasting. *Hooker, b. ii.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propose
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*

These were notions born with us; such as we were taught, without the help of a *teacher*. *South's Sermons.*

Imperious with a *teacher's* air,
Boastful he claims a right to wisdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

2. One who without regular ordination assumes the ministry.

Disfenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Scott.*

3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

For the choice of a governor more sufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches assembled themselves. *Raleigh.*

Wolves shall succeed for *teachers*. *Milton.*

He may teach his diocese who ceases to be able to preach to it; for he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the instruction of their flocks. *South.*

TEAD or TEDI, *n. f.* [from *teda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in use.

A bushy *tead* a groom did light,
And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide. *Fairy Queen.*

Hymn is awake,
And long since ready from his mask to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake. *Spenser's Epithalamium.*

TEAGUE, *n. f.* A name of contempt used for an Irishman.

TEAL, *n. f.* [from *teeling*, Dutch.] A wild fowl.

Some serve for food to us, and some but to feed themselves; amongst the first fort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, teal, wigeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TEAM, *n. f.* [from *teme*, the team of a carriage, Latin; *tyime*, Saxon, a yoke.]

1. A number of horses or oxen drawing at once the same carriage.

There a ploughman all unweaving found,
As he his toilsome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's state to bido. *F. 2y.*

T E A

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the presence of the sun,
Following darkness like a dream.

Now are frolick. *Shakespeare. Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Making such difference betwixt wake and sleep,
As is the difference betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heavenly harness'd *team*

Begins his golden progress in the East. *Shakespeare. Henry IV.*

I am in love; but a *team* of horse shall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakespeare.*

After the declining sun
Had chang'd the shadows, and their task was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Rafsom.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty stone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*

In stiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horse. *Mortimer's Husb.*

2. Any number passing in a line.

Like a long *team* of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky. *Dryden.*

TEAR, *n. f.* [in this word is pronounced *ee*; *teari*, Saxon; *taare*, Danish.]

1. The water which violent passion forces from the eyes.

She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear* stain'd eyes to see her miseries. *Shakespeare.*

The pretty vaulting sea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing, that thou would'st have me drown'd on shore
With *tears* as salt as sea, through thy unkindness. *Shak.*

Cromwell, I did not think to shed a *tear*
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me.
Lets dry our eyes. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

Tears are the effects of compression of the moisture of the brain upon dilation of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

She silently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

2. Any moisture trickling in drops.

Let Araby extol her happy coast,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her second harvests. *Dryden.*

TEAR, *n. f.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fissure.

To TEAR, pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*, part. pass. *torn*; [teapan, Saxon; *tara*, Swedish.]

1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to separate by violent pulling.

Come feeling night,
And with thy bloody and invisible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I said, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I saw him not since. *Gen. xlv. 28.*

John *tore* off lord Strutt's servants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

Ambassadors sent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbutnot.*

2. To laniate; to wound with any sharp point drawn along.

Old with dust deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they *tore*. *Shak.*

Neither shall men *tear* themselves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer. xvi. 7.*

3. To break by violence.

In the midst a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*

As storms the skies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and fatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

Blush rather, that you are a slave to passion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leisure to consider. *A. Philips.*

4. To divide violently; to shatter.

Is it not as much reason to say, that God destroys fatherly authority, when he suffers one in possession of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and shared by his subjects. *Locke.*

5. To pull with violence; to drive violently.

He roar'd, he beat his breast, he *tore* his hair. *Dryden.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At least thou art from some fierce tygers come;
Or on rough seas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempest born. *Dryden.*

6. To take away by sudden violence.

Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Christians *tore*. *Waller.*

The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I must forget thee. *Addison.*

To TEAR, *v.*